Business Notices.

1. EDITORIALS: Free Trale and the Farmers: The English Newspaper Stamp; Slavery Restriction not Sectional; Imported Liquer; A Foudi; The Old Sovy; Conf.rt for the Boubons; A Word to Foreign Born Residents; The Viceroy of India; The News by the Arago; The Late Land Ragian; The Harvest.

H. THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW: Its op-III .. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE: By the

IV .. A LETTER PROM MR. GREELEY: From Paris V..HAVANA: Letter from Our Own Correspondent at

VI..THE KANAWHA COAL-FIELDS. VII.. THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.
VIII.. OHIO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

IX .. INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVEN-X .. FROM TEXAS.

XI.. THE TEXAS DEBT. XII.. KANSAS LEGISLATURE. XIII .. GOV. BEEDER IN KANSAS. XIV. GREAT FIRES IN MANCHESTER, N.H.—THIR-TY-TWO BUILDINGS CONSUMED. XV. THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT. XVI. CASTLE GARDEN AND THE EMIGRANTS.

XXV..CITY ITEMS.

XXIX...WHALERS.

XXVI..BROOKLYN ITEMS.

XXVIII..MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

FEVER AND AGUE.

"New-Brunswick, N. J., 180. 31, 18-24.

From the Hon, R. E. Coleman, of the Astor House;
"New-York, Astor house, Doc. 15, 1854.
"Chas. D. Draitles, Esq.—Dear Sir.: I will not claim th
4.50 you agreed to give me if your medicles did not care me
being sufficiently remonerates by a perfect recovery. I wa

being sufficiently reminerates by a period recovery. We are troubled for several months with journ lice killous fever and fever and same. Your Pulls performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by the licent, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of similar character.

"They yours. R. B. Coleman."

The Rev. R. L. Fraser, Pastor M. E. Church, communicate the following property.

"Frankfort, Sept. 22, 1934."
Sold by C. D. Desniter, Agent, at the Depot, No. 341 Broadway, New-York. Also, by Clickener & Co., S. Peni & Co., Stoblins, Morgan & Allen, Olcout, McKreson & Robbins, C. H. Ring, A. B. & D. Sands, and F. C. Wells & Cs.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- Scrofula.

Saltrhoum, Rheumatism, and all Skin or Muscular Diseases can be tadically cured, if the Ontment be rubbed tint the part affected, as salt is rubbed into meat. No external disease can long withstand the combined power of those wonderful Medicines. Sold at the Manufectories, No. 28 Maidea-iane, and No. 244 Strand, Lendon; and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62; coms, and

WILKIN'S AMIELET FOR THE HAIR is no bar-

er's, self-styled professor's or unknown individual's preparation, he the innumerable humbugs of the day. For particulars see dvertlagment. Sold by Hedenas, Claus & Co., and the

PRINTED LAWNS AT 61 CENTS PER YARD. -On

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING
CLOAR, MARTILLA AND COAT LININGS. — Manufacturers are
requested to call and examine our large size Shuttle Macuises, specially adapted for quilting. Those machines will
use a finer thread without breaking, and thus consume less
silk; and renning at a very high speed, will accomplish far
more work than any other. The great economy of using these
machines can be clearly demonstrated.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS .- TRANSITS.

RICH PRINTED BAREGES AT 1/ PER YARD,-E.

PIANOS.-HORACE WATERS'S modern improved

PIANOS. —HORACE WATERS'S MODERN IMprove-priance, possessing in their improvement of action and over-estrings a power and compass of tone equal to the Grand Planos. Sole agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s, Hallett & Cumston's, Wood-ward & Brown's and Jacob Chickering's Boston Planos; and constantly in store Planos from some five of the bost New-York manufactories. Each instrument guaranteed to give entire sat-tatection or purchase money rotumed. Second-hand Planos of all varieties and at great barsinas. Planos to real and rist al-lowed on purchase. Planos for sale on monthly payments. Sole Agency for S. D. & H. W. Smith's colebrated Melodkox's, (threed the equal temperaments.)

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Browlway.

LEVELS, COMPASSES, and one new English TRANSIT of superior construction, for sale low by HITCHCOCK & Co., No. 116 Broadway.

H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway, will offer, on Monday, 1,000 yards rich Printed Barrons at 1/ per yard; 3 cases do. rich Satis Plais at 4/, worth \$1.

Monday we will offer another large lot of fine Printed Lawns at 6d. Also, two cases French Jacobers at 1, worth 2/6. Also, 300 Printed Cashmark Shawks at 12, worth 62. H. Leadbeater & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

XXVII.. MARINE AFFAIRS.

XVII..A SUNDAY IN HOBOKEN. XVIII..COMMON SCHOOLS IN NEW-JERSEY. XIX.. TEA AND COFFEE.

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAPES—ANOTHER TRIUSPE. MOUNT BRYDGES, C. W., July 10, 1835.
Messra, S. C., Herring & Co., Now York—Gerys: My store,
with the contents, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of
the 3d of this menth. My books and a number of valuable papers were all saved by being in one of your Safes, bought from
Mr. Beddome, your agent in London, last March. The Safe
was perfectly red hot for several hours, and the brass knob and
plate in front were both meited off. I have just ordered a larger
one from your agent, and shall have great pleasure in recommending my friends and neighbors to purchase your Safes, which
I am well satisfied are what they pretend to be—Fire-Froof.
I remain yours, respectfully, J. W. Emgason.
The subscribers have on hand for sele the largest assortment
of Fire and Burgland Proof Safes in the world, guaranteed
to be equal to the above and superior to any other now offered
to the public.

S. C. Herring & Co.

Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 132 Water-st., N. Y. XXI.. THINGS IN KANSAS: Extracts from a letter from a citizen of Kansas. XXII. THE EXAMINATION OF MACCREA: Letter from a Correspondent at Leaven worth, Kausar XXIII. THE ASSAULT ON GOV. REEDER: Letter from A Correspondent at Lawrence, Kanssa Territory.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.-The largest CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

The Knox HAT .- Knox has a decided specialty

UNDER-GARMENTS FOR HOT WEATHER-

May be found as usual at OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowery.
They invigorate the weak, refresh the strong, and are neither

A. RAKKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

LARGE SALE OF BONDED LIQUORS.—The attention of our readers is called to the great and peremptory Arction Sale of Hoxbro Liquors to be made This Day by Albert H. Nicolay at his specious Salesrooms, No. 11 Broad-st., consisting of 1,600 cases St. Julian superior Glarst, 700 cases Ganteaux Margeanx do., 36 cases St. Estephe do., 136 cases Haut Bance, 115 cases Haut Suiterne, 25 cetaves Cognac Brandy, (pale, 25 II) cases Haut Suiterne, 25 cetaves Cognac Brandy, (pale, 25 cases Haut Suiterne, 25 cetaves Cognac Brandy, (pale, 25 cases) and the company of the cases of the second company of the cases of the company of the cases of the second company of the cases of the company of the cases of the second company of the cases of the cases

TO SEA BATHERS.—We have now in store a large stock of goods suitable for Bathing Dresses, which we are selling at great bargains. Also, Musketo Netting of various colors.

E. H. Leadbeaters & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

for making HAYS, and there is a pseuliarity about those of unanufacture which distinguishes them from other HAYS. L at his in means stock of all kinds in his new and splentid at corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and at No 533 Broad and you will be estained that his busicess must be immense.

Dr. S. S. Fitch, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sun-day excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, trests consumption, Asth-ma, Discusses of the Heart, and all Chronic Discusses of Males and Ferniles. Consultation free.

AXIX.. WHALERS.

XXX.. COMMERCIAL MATTERS: Full Reports of the Stock, Money, Cotton, Grain, and other Markels, specially reported for The Tribune.

THE SEMI-VERKLY TRAINING is furnished to subscribers at those rates: One copy for One Year, \$3; Two copies, \$5; Five copies, \$1; 25. Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the counter in the Fublication Office this morning. Price 6 cools. REMOVED-BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL, BRASS SPRING TRUSSES.

TO No. I Barclayet., opposite the Astor House.
This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days drial given, and money returned if not satisfactory. FEVER AND AGEE.

There is no good reason why a REALLY VALUABLE SECRET REMEDY should on that account be classed with those depreciatingly coined quack remedies. Its value and efficacy can is no wase depend upon the secreey or publicity of its composition but rather upon the accuracy, skill and scientific knowledge of its howentor. Indeed many of the best and most thoroughly-sea blashed staple medicines now universally used by regular practicioners were at the outset secret remedies. And many weighly reasons may be given why the inventor of a really valuable medicine should prefer not to announce its composition to the worfs, but to place himself upon its intrinsic merits.

At the same time it not to be dealed that the impudence, amorance and uncorruptionances of many charlstan makers and vendous of peter medicines, and the mercenary reaches among their statements, have caused this class of remodies to be looked upon with an amount of doubt and distrust that is entirely justifiable.

# New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1855.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, over 13:2,000 copies of the Weekly Transume, of this week. It is, without loubt, the best advertising medium in the country. This is the receiving advertisements for this week's issue. Price, Fifty Cents a line.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

whon with an amount of doubt and distrust that is entirely justifiable.

When, however, a remedy advances no bombustic or incredible pretensions—when it is confined to one particular disease or family of diseases—when its proprietor disclaims to juggle the public by the assumption of almost miraculous powers of prevention or care, or by the publication of paidpulle or certificates which fail to prove what is boldly asserted for item—when it is presented to the world with unquestionable and strong evidence in proof of its harmlessness for ill, its efficacy for good, its peculiar adaptation to a particular disease, its ectentific and skillful composition, and of the personal character of its inventor—then, under such circumstances, it should be judged fairly on its even mentis, and not suffer from the indiscriminate distrust whighly retributively extended to serve curse as a class.

It is under such circumstances that Desnien's Fever and Acute Pittas are presented to the public. But as the proprietor prefers not to say a syliable himself in their favor, he refers to the following well-known and distinguished parties:

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY OF THERE FOWER AND SAFETY AS A No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
To OUR FRIENDS.—Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and cary frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent—always mention the name of the Post-Office and State.
Subscribers to Ten Tribuna wishing their Post-Office address changed, should in all cases give their present Post-Office, and specify which edition, whether Dally, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly; and club subscribers should give date of subscription. This would frequently prevent delay.
Subscribers wishing to have the direction of The Tribuna changed, must state the old address as well as the new.

> THE DAILY TRIBUNE is sent to subscribers, by mail, THE SERI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published on Tues-

day and Friday of each week, and sent to mail subscribers at #3 per annum; two copies for #5; five copies for #11 25.

THE WFERLY TRIBUNE is sent to subscribers, by mail, at #2 per annum; three copies for #5; five copies for #5; ten copies for #5; ten copies for #5; ten copies for #12; twenty copies, when sent to one address, #20. Subscriptions, in all cases, payable in advance.

prefers not to say a syllable himself in their favor, he refers to
the following well-known and distinguished parties:

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY OF THEIR FOWER AND SAFETY AS A
REMEDY, THE NATURE OF THEIR COMPOSITION, AND THE
SELL OF THE MANUFACTURES.

Joint certificate from the Hon. William A. Newell, M. D.,
late member of Gongress from New Jersey, and A. D. Nowell,
M. D., se eminently-successful surgeon and physician of NewBrunswick, N. J.:

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

"Having extensively used 'Deshier's Anti Periodic or Fevor
and Ague Pills' in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus
publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them
in hundreds of cases of flever and Ague, and have never known
a person to have a second chill after commencing with them,
and as they contain no Sait of Arenke or Quintie, the former of
which sometimes operates so deleteriously as an ACCUMULATIVE
POINON, we consider them a safe and valuable remmy, that
cught to be within resuch of every family that has chills and
fever. To our professional brethere, we deem it proper to say
that we have been made acquainted with the composition of
those Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation.
Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apothocary of more than
twenty years' active experience, we can wough that they are
achilitally compounded. We carnestly commend them to the
interest of the prefeasion, and believe they will cure after all
usuals runnoles have failed.

"A. D. Newell, M. D.".

In their own State both these gentlemen have an extensive
1 ractice, and enjoy to an envisible degree the confidence of the
enire to preposess every citizen in the United States with our
ruthfuless and good failt, we subjent the following note from
e gouldenan known and reverence throughout the United States with our
ruthfuless and good failt, we subjent the following note from
e gouldenan known and towerence throughout the United States with our
ruthfuless and good failt, we subjent the following note from
e gouldenan known and tower The weather is intensely hot in every direction, the mercury being all along from 90 to 100 degrees in shady places. It is excellent weather for corp, and also especially favorable for harvesting grass and wheat.

Up to the hour of going to press there was no announcement of the arrival of the steamer due

The steamer John Stevens, belonging to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, was burned yesterday at Bordentown. Three of the persons employed on the boat lost their lives.

The Missouri Pro Slavery Convention met at Lexington on Thursday last. We have a glimpse of their proceedings, but thus far nothing of importance has been done.

Under "The Liquor Traffic" head will be found many matters of interest in regard to the war upon rum. Recorder Smith of this City The Rev. R. L. Fraser, Pastor M. E. Church, communicates the following:

"C. D. Dessit.en—Deer Sir: We the subscribers, citizens of the village of Frankfort and vicinity, while we would scrupable by the blood our commendation from any sucless article, feel prompted by they and gratitude to acknowledge and certify the virtues of year Anti-Petrodoc Pills. Having used them in our families, it is no more than an act of justice to you. Sir, to say that our expectations were more than realized. Our crills and they we immediately overcome, and our appetites and heal h restored by their mild but putent agency, in the wheelth and to resty that he cure of fever and agency in the wheelth and to resty that he cure of fever and agency in the wheelth and to resty that he cure of fever and agency in the wheelth are not to say that he cure of fever and agency in the which we are agency to the support of the cure of the above subscribes are worthy members of my thurch, and all of them are persons of good judgment, respectability and truth. And what is more, I have reason to know that their certificate is true.

"Pastor M. E. Church, Frankfort Circuit, Black River Conference." Frankfort, Sept. 22, 1934." decides that anything that has paid duties may be sold without restraint from any number of hands under the clause excepting imported liquors. In Brooklyn they have a case before the Supreme Court, which may lead to a settlement of the question of constitutionality of the new law.

### HOW IT WORKS.

So far as we can judge from the reports which come to us from all sections of the State, the Prohibitory Law is very generally in operation. It is true the liquor-sellers stand out in a few localities, and trample on the law in the hope that the Courts may some time or other pronounce it unconstitutional; but these persons are not numerous, and they generally reside in the larger cities, a majority of them being in New-York. There SHKS.—Silks at 50 cents per yard. We will effor on Monday, July 16, four cases of rich piald and striped Silks, at 50 cents per yard, worth \$75 cents. Also, rich black Silks at great bargains.

E. H. LEADER-TER & Co., Silks at great bargains.

E. H. LEADER-TER & CO., So. 317 Broadway. is very little liquor retailed in the agricultural districts. In the country towns the bars have generally been closed, and the beneficial effects are already beginning to be felt.

There is no difficulty in enforcing the law where there is any disposition to enforce it. Where the public efficers do not themselves drink-where the police prefer virtue to vice, and good order to rum and rowdy ism-where the Judges have any practical regard for sobriety and sound morals-the law is put in force without trouble and efficiently executed. On the other hand, where the Judges are hostile to the law both personally and officially-where the lawyers consider it unconstitutional (because they are well paid to do so), and where its violation is winked at by the authorities, and all these are constantly laboring to bring it into contempt-it is of course to some extent a dead

That the lawyers whe have taken it upon themselves for so many pieces of silver to say that the law is unconstitutional are responsible in a great measure for the manner in which it is treated in this and other cities is undeniable. And yet their mercenary opinions are of no real importance as respects the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the law. The opinions of Richard French or Capt. Ryaders are entitled to as much weight as those of Nicholas Hill or George Wood, got up as they were to order to suit customers.

letter.

What may be the fate of the enactment when it goes into the Courts we do not knew. But this much we do say: no bill could have been passed for the suppression of the liquor traffic which would not have been pronounced unconstitutional by those who are engaged in the business. Does any one suppose George Wood of expenditures over receipts during the year,

could have drawn up a bill for the overthrow of intemperance which he would not as a lawrer have quarreled with if paid for so doing? It must be evident that the fight is against the principle of the enactment-against the simple proposition to put an end to the liquor traffic. The modus operandi is of no consequence. The simple question to be decided is, whether the traffic in liquer shall be continued or not.

Though we do not know what the decision of the Courts may be touching the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Law, yet we entertain scarcely a doubt as to what the ultimate result will be. The traffic in intoxicating liquors is an unmitigated curse. This position is admitted by every individual not concerned in the liquor business; and it seems scarcely possible that our Courts, which are generally composed of upright, worthy men, should take a different view of the subject.

Should a different result be arrived at however, let it not be supposed that the matter is to end there. The People demand a Prohibitory Law, and they will have it in some for n. A large majority of the electors of the State are opposed to the Rum Traffic, and are determined that it shall be broken up. It will be idle, therefore, for the Courts to attempt to stem the current of public opinion. We look upon it as entirely certain that the Liquor business is to be overthrown ultimately in all the Free States, and all parties may as well be making preparations for this result.

If the existing Law conflicts with the Constitution it can and will be made to harmonize therewith. But the statute must stand in some form or other. If it is not perfect it may be smended, but it will not be repeated. The reform which it contemplates is demanded by the spirit of the age. It is a step in the way of progress which will never be retraced. If this Law fail from formal faults or technical misconstructions t will only briefly postpone the grand event. The people have condemned the Rum Traffic, the death warrant is signed, and there is no appeal. The execution will come.

#### OUR LOCAL MARKET LAWS.

Two hundred years ago one market-day in the week sufficed for the accommodation of the inhabitants of this City, and that day was designated by the Governor or Common Council. Articles of produce were displayed in the open air, on the strand, and producer and consumer were thus enabled to meet on satisfactory terms. There were no market-houses in existence at this period, and there was a consequent absence of hucksters and middle-men. It was not until the year 1656 that a public market was established, when, according to Valentine's History, it was enacted, that,

it was enacted, that,

"Whereas, divers articles, such as meats, pork,
butter, cheese, turnips, cabbages, and other country
produce are from time to time brought here for sale by
the people living in the country, and oftentimes wait
at the strand (toot of Whitehall-street) without the
people living out of that immediate neighborhood
knowing that such things are for sale in town; Therefore Saturday in each week is fixed as a market-day,
when the articles are to be brought on the beach, near
Haus Kiersted's house, of which all shall take notice."

Even 1659 when the first small house was

From 1658, when the first small house was built for a meat market, to 1812, inclusive, the practice of building market houses was continued at the expense of the inhabitants of those locslities in which they were erected, and of private individuals. The dealers in meat and produce put up their own market houses, managed the business among themselves, and collected certain market fees as a compensation to the Mayor. It was in the year 1812 that the Corporation interfered with this department of trade. and the result was the building of that triumph of human intelligence called Washington Market.

Since that time the bungling hand of Government has constantly struggled to maintain by statute laws and municipal regulations a state of things which comes in conflict with the rights of person and teachings of common sense. The removal of the corrupt menopoly system in 1835 was not moreessential to the requirements of the City, han is the immediate removal of Corporation influence from the markets at the present time. To render the system acceptable, it is necessary that the agency of the Municipal Government be withdrawn, and our markets be conducted on ordinary business principles, by being placed in the hands of individuals and associations. Such a change would save the inhabitants of this City a million deliars annually, and relieve them of the thousand annoyances and exactions which are produced by official agency in affairs of a

purely business character. But in no other particular is the immediate action of reform more necessary than in respect to the laws regulating the supply of country produce. As the laws at present exist the producer is compelled to be on the market ground by 4 o'clock A. M., and the time given him to dispose of his stock is three hours. Thus the huckster is enabled to purchase at moderate prices large quantities of provisions, and retail the same to our citizens at an advance frequentamounting to 100 per cent. The huckster and the middle-man become rich, and retiring, make room for others of their class, while the laboring poor are compelled to do without many of the necessaries of life under this monstreus system of petty monopoly. Surely it is time that the probibition which prevents the farmer from selling his produce where and when he can was removed, and that the restrictions and disabilities which have checked and annoyed our country dealers were taken away. The parrow limits of Washington Market will not suffice for the wants and necessities of our present population, any more than the brief period allowed to the producers will aid them in breaking up the pernicious system of speculation and jobbery. It would indeed seem that the hucksters were sustained by the Common Council, when it is remembered that the City Ordinances in relation to markets might be repealed by that august body in half an hour.

Give us reform in this branch of our municipal government, and rid us of that pernicious system which enriches knavery by increasing the miseries of the poor!

### PATENT OFFICE AFFAIRS.

The receipts at the Patent Office during the year 1854 amounted to \$163,789; of which sum \$134,125 were received on applications for patents, reissues, additional improvements, extensions, eaveats, disclaimers and appeals. The salaries paid from the patent fund during the same year amounted to about \$93,000; books for the Library, \$3,772; contingent expenses, \$32,339; agricultural statistics and seeds, \$2,838; money refunded on withdrawals. \$34,140; total expenditures, \$167,146. Excess

\$3,556. Deducting this sum from the patent fund as it existed on January 1, 1855, \$25,593 were left in the Treasury. Taking into consideration that the additional compensation which Congress voted to the employees of this office absorbed \$8,830; further, that a very large number of the models of former years, which were really in a pitiable condition, were thoroughly repaired, and all the models arranged in the new Model Hall; and finally, that the force of the office was considerably augmented in order to dispose of the accumulated arrearages of former years, the pecuniary administration of the late Commissioner must be called a very economical

The 1st of January, 1854, found 823 applications on hand not yet acted upon, the fourth part of all the applications-3,324-filed during 1854. As all these cases including said arrearages, being above 4,000 cases, were disposed of during 1854, the fees of the arrearages amounting to more than \$20,000 received in 1853 must be added to the receipts of 1854 to arrive at a proper view of the expenditures of the office in relation to the amount of work performed during the year. Thus the whole expenses connected with the disposal of 4,000 cases have been about \$17,000 below the amount of fees received for them. By comparing for fourteen years back the number of caveats and patents issued, with the total expenditures for the corresponding years we arrive at the expense incurred for each single caveat or patent issued from the office during the successive years, which after all is the tangible and directly useful result of the existence of the Patent Office. We subjoin a table showing the expense of each caveat or patent issued in the years from 1841 to 1854, in-

9 全60 全60 全70 全78 全77 全74 全89 全72 全80 全100 全86 会137 李38 Of course these numbers are only rough approximations to the real expenses incurred for the purpose, as the calculation is based on the gross annual expenditures of the office, which, especially in 1853, include disbursements for various purposes, not at all belonging to the business proper of the office. It can be seen, however, that Commissioner Mason, who came into power in May, 1853, has succeeded in the year which belongs exclusively to his administration, in reducing the relative expense for the practical results of the labors performed in this department below what its average standard has been for the years 1848 to 1854. And at the same time he has succeeded in animating the whole department with an activity and business-like spirit which has elevated a languishing concern, cursed by many an inventor, whose purse and patience were not of indefinite length, to probably the most efficient branch of the Federal Government. The United States Patent Office is at present an establishment of which the country may well be proud, even on comparing it with any of the foreign institutions of the kind, which have had the advantage of the experience of centuries over the young upstart this side of the Atlantic.

In regard to a highly desirable alteration in the patent-laws of Canada which at present do not permit our citizens to obtain patents there and allow all our inventions to be introduced and used there without any license from our inventors, the closing sentences of the late Commissioner's Report are as follows:

sioner's Report are as follows:

"It may be thought that we shall best attain our object by retaliatory measures. Such a course would be calculated to arouse angry and heatile feelings rather than to lead to any final advantage to either party. A course dictated by kindness and liberality will soon dissolve the barriers which make nations strangers and enomies. We can well afford to lead the way in a course of measures which will contribute no inconsiderable share toward rendering us and our Canadian neighbors practically one people." Canadian neightors practically one people."

These few sentences, put forth in connection

with the proposition to reduce the enormous patert-fees at present required from aliens to a common standard with the fees paid by citizens, as well as the utter disregard exhibited during his administration to the politics of the employees of the office, are greatly creditable to the late

We are indebted to the artist, M. Etex, for a pam-

phlet in French on the Art portion of the Exposition at Paris. M. Etex makes it the medium of communicating his ideas on art and artists in general. He is no friend of feminine artists, believing that the trials and studies women have to undergo in studying art, at least that of human figures, quite unfeminine; and he is of opinion that no woman really excels as an artist. He is likewise of opinion that artists are manufactured much too fast, without the proper studies necessary to their vocation, and cites the ancients to prove the severe and varied labor artists had then to undergo-the painter, sculptor and architect all being one. Of ancient paintings we would venture to observe the world knows very little. Of course we here mean the Greek school. We opine that they were not good, and that the glory of Greece lay in her ulpture and architecture; nor de we consider that painting is essential to sculpture, but is in its very nature an art more subtle, and hence comes after it in the course of development. The Greeks perfected sculpture, but that is no reason that they understood linear perspective and color as we understand it. Indeed the quality of sculptor and painter do not generally go together, Michael Angelo being the illustrious exception to the rule. A painter may be a sculptor, because he has to study lines and forms; but a sculpter need not be a painter, as he deals neither in perspective nor color, nor hardly in composition-sculpture requiring but litt'e beyond individual figures. We do not think M. Etex makes out his case. In regard to French Art, M. Etex thinks there is but one school-that of David -all the others being modifications or derivatives of his. We do not agree with M. Etex on this point. David is mostly a hard painter-a classic copyist and not a vitalist. A better painter than David is Paul Delaroche, and the greatest draftsman living Horace Vernet-of neither of whom M. Etex takes any account, but puts M. Ingres at the head of all living French painters: and the superiority of M. Ingres over his fellows we cannot discover, nor indeed any approach to the genius of some others.

#### THE CROPS-SALT. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

STRACUSE, Monday, July 16, 1855. The crops continue to wear a happy appearancecorn alone excepted. The farmers are getting ready for mowing, many of them for the first time using the machines. Salt continues steady at \$1 30 per barrel. Our dealers are agitating the plan of opening a sait house in your City, where coarse, fine, dairy and table salt can be had from our manufactories at a much cheaper rate than the foreign article. This plan should be adopted. Our salt is just as good as the imported, and we can supply your market and ma-terially benefit each other.

Bunks.

Wm. Rutherford, Esq., a tanner at Forge Hollow (two miles north of Waterville), left home some weeks since, fer the purpose of disposing of a quantity of leather, which he had shipped for New York, at which place he was seen a week after leaving home. Since that time no trace can be had of him. His leather remains in a storehouse in this City. Much anxiety is jett for him, as it is feared he has met with foul play, or that some accident has befallen him.

# THE LATEST NEWS

### MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 17-9 P. M. The steamship Canada is now in her eleventh day out, and fully due at this port, but up to the present moment there is no sign of her approach.

[Owing to some trouble on the telegraph wires, we were unable to get a later dispatch.

CONVENTION AT LEXINGTON, MO. St. Louis, Tuesday, July 17, 1855.

The Convention called at Lexington, in this State, duly assembled on the 12th inst., and a large number of Delegates were present. Col. Woodson was chosen President pro tem., and Col. Long, Secretary.

A Mr. Ralsten of Kansas created great confusion on account of the Convention refusing to recognize him Gen. Atchison and Col. Doniphan were called upon

to address the meeting, but declined doing so for fear of prejudicing the action and harmony of the Cel. Lowry wished to know the object of the Con-

vention. He was ignorant of it, and was in favor of laying down a platform on which the whole South could stand. It should advocate by all lawful means the establishment of Slavery in Kansas.

Col. S. A. Young made a law and order speech, when the Convention adjourned until evening.

In the evening the following permanent officers eported: President, the Hon. W. T. Wood; Vice-Presidents, J. F. V. Thompson and John Lowry; Secretaries, S. A. Lowry and L. Wisely.

On the second day two gentlemen from St. Louis claimed seats in the Convention, and the President deeided that they were entitled to them. This decision was appealed from, but the Chair was sustained.

Resolutions were reported requesting the Legislature of Missouri to pass an act retaliating upon and discriminating against the products of Massachusetts, Michigan and Vermont, Major Alvin opposed the proposition, and considered that any law discriminating between the products of the different States was unconstitutional. Judge Napton's opinion was called for on this point but he refused to give it.

President Shannon of the University delivered, on invitation, a Bible argument sustaining Slavery. His address toward the close became very inflammatory and ukra, and a motion that it be printed in the pro ceedings of the Convention caused much exciten strong objections being urged. A motion to adjourn sine die was negatived, and after much confusion the Convention finally adjourned till evening.

VIOLATING THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

The trial of Count Louis Kazinski, Hugo Lepi, Richard Rudelins; and A. Langlois, who were taken from the British brig Buffalo by the Revenue Cutter James Campbell on the charge of enlisting soldiers for the Crimes, was commenced in the United States District Court to-day before Judge Sprague. The case will probable county award days.

will probably occupy several days.

The heat to day was very oppressive, the thermometer at 2 o'clock indicating 93°.

The following is our weekly Bank statement for the matter.

past week: \$92,710,660 A'1 due to other Bks \$6,728,100 Losas and Discounts 54,79,631 Deposits 15,449,783 Specie in Bank. \$2,20,762 Circulation 7,602,637 A't due'l'm oth'r Bks 8,619,568

RECRUITING FOR THE FOREIGN LEGION. Buffalo, Tuesday, July 17, 1855.

Deputy United States Marshal Tyler to-day arrested three men, one an officer in the British service, on a charge of recruiting men for the war in the Crimea.

An examination will take place before Judge Hall to-

MORTALITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, Monday, July 16, 1855.

There were 187 deaths in this city last week, of which 44 were from yellow fever.

GAS EXPLOSION AND DEATH. Lyncheura, Va., Thesday, July 17, 1855.

James W. Boyd, Esq., a prominent merchant of this
place, was killed by an explosion of gas at his residence to-day.

THE STATE SCHOOL OF NEW-JERSEY. The State Norman Sciool Trustees met at Princeton to-day, and selected Trenton as the location for the State School, (William F. Phelps of New-York

was chosen principal. THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 17, 1855.
In the Court of Claims to-day the docket was colled and sixty enses were presented, when the Court adjour ed till Thursday, on which day the law points raised by the Solicitor will probably be argued.

BOY KILLED BY LIGHTNING.
CLEVELAND, Tuesday, July 17, 1855.
A boy named Theodore Black, aged 16, was killed by lightning this afternoon, and another boy who was with him was stunned. A horse was also killed by the age flagh.

same flash. CHEERING PROSPECTS IN IOWA.

## The following letter from a friend at Burlington, un-

ler date July 10, gives a bright picture of the farmers'

der date July 10, gives a bright picture of the farmers prospects in that rich young State:

"The crops in this vicinity are beyond precedent. It is as glorious a sight as was ever witnessed to look upon the immense fields of wheat and oats, teeming with repletion and now ready for the harvest. Whea, mile after infle, as you ride back from our town and behold these fields forming one continuous scene on either hand and then reflect upon all the consequences in volved it becomes not only a clarious sight to the every either hand and then reflect upon all the consequences involved, it becomes not only a glorious sight to the eye but an occasion of deep gladuess to the heart—of thank-fulness to Him whose 'bowels of compassion' seem to have yearned so significantly toward us. With our vast increase of population, aside from aught else, what disastrous consequences would have resulted from a season of short crops upon the scarcity previously ex-isting! Thave talked with old residents among our fermers and they all tell me that they never since an farmers and they all tell me that they never witnessed more abundant crops. We have less of Fall wheat and more of Spring wheat than usual; but what there is of the former is better than common. Corn, which was later than usual, is advancing fast and now bids. feirer than ever. Our season thus far has been de-lightfully tempered and our rains appear to have been graduated to the exact wants of the country. If we only make good use of the blessings thus bestowed— if we receive them as they were designed and mingle prudence with our exuberation on account of the country abundance it will be well for us. But the orudence with our exuberation on account of the promised abundance, it will be well for us. But the intelligence which teaches that "God is great" is unforturately too often associated with the folly which suggests 'And Mahomet is his prophet.'
"Truly, yours, w. w. w. w."

#### "Truly, yours, RECENT DEATHS.

The Hartford papers contain the obituary of Augustus N. Leroy who cied in that city on the 15th, after a brief illness. He is spoken of as a young man of

brief illness. He is spoken of as a young man of much promise.

Drath of Dr. Bohannon,—We regret to announce the death of Dr. R. L. Bohannon, Prof. of Obstetries in the Medical College of Virginia. Dr. B. had reached an advanced age. His professional career has been eminent and his private virtues were such as to command alike the esteem and respect of his fellowmen. He was one of the first professors in the Medical College of this city, and he was the last of those who founded the Institution that remained in the Faculty.

[Richmond Dispatch, July 16.]

Horrid Drath of Dr. Averett, late Represen-

Register says that the Hon. Dr. Aventert.—The Danville Register says that the Hon. Dr. Avenett, late Representative from Halifex District in Congress, came to his death by accidental burning. On Friday week he retired to an office in his yard, shortly after supper, and lay down on the bed with his clothes on. By some means or other the flames of the candle communicated with the bed-clothes and from them to the clothes of with the bed-clothes, and from them to the clothes of with the bed-clothes, and from them to the clothes of the deceased. A neighber passing by discovered an unusually brilliant light in the room, rushed to the effice, and on entering it he found Dr. A. standing in the middle of the room, with his person enveloped in flames. On extinguishing the flames his person was so burned and charred that he survived only a few minutes. His daughter had been married the day be-fore. [Richmond Dispatch.

HONGE TO NEBEASKA.—The Legislature of Nebraska has passed a law prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, which went into effect the 1st of April. The Nebraskian says that there is not an establishment in he Territory where intoxicating liquor is sold.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

NEW-YORK. DRUSKARDS' DIRECTORY CONTINUED .- The following named persons were arrested for drunkcunes pa-terday and their examinations taken at the different Police Courts. No distinguished tipplers were estured, as has been the case on some days heretotage neither was anything rich or racy developed in the several affidavits:

several affidavits:

Before Justice Bogart—Win. Cochran, No. at Cherry-st., drank beer and brandy: got it at the force of James st., E. R.; don't know who sold it to him. Daniel McCarty, No. 24 Washington-st., drank three or four glasses of ale; got it at James Hills porter-house in Morris-st., near West-st.; Hill's and Frederick sold it to him for three cents a glass.

Martha Irwin, No. 133 Duanc-st., got drunk on grog bought by the servant; don't know where it came from.

came from.

Richard Morsedale has lived at Mr. Pease's in Little Water-st. for the last week; drank intoxicating liquous at different places, but don't know where.

John Jones, No. 64 Bayard-st., got drunk over the way; drank several times; some liquor was brought into the house.

way: drank several times; some liquor was brought into the house.

Richard Rowland, No. 97 Mott-st., drank one give of brandy at Mr. Pottul's, in Dune-st., hear Broadway. He paid for it or his friend did.

Wm. Davis, No. 37 Oliver-st., did not drink may intoxicating liquors, but was so unfortunate as to sit down on his own stoop and go to sleep, where he was caught napping by the Police. This is his story.

Joseph Hall, No. 53 Rector-st., drank rum in Post, st. and other places, but don't know where.

Before Justice Brennan, —Michael Cullen, No. 28 Sixth-av., bought strong beer corner of John 20 Cliff-sts., also drank beer at the Hoboken ferry.

Alexander Andrews, of Long Island, drank bears the foot of Rivington-st., E. R., also drank brank there, imbibed again on the corner of East and Grandsts. This time he took beer and St. Croix rum, and drank in various other places.

Catharite Hagan, No. 114 Twoonty-eighth-st., drank beer let did not pay for it.

James McClelland, Alms-House, slightly inebriand only took two glasses of gin, don't know where, and the strength of the strong liquor, and was not intoxical cid.

Henrietta Krony (no residence) thinks she took glasses.

Frank Schoffal, No. 351 Houston-st., did not dragany liquer, and was not intoxica'ed.

Henricita Krony (no residence) thinks she took gis in Yorkville, it was bad sunf, not imported.

Before Justice Welsh.—Mary Filmney lives out of the City; can't tell where she get her liquor; found drunk in Houston-st.

Patrick Noonan, No. 8 Avenue B, get his liquor in Bayard-st.; drank beer and brandy.

Daniel Smith, No. 67 Cannon-st., don't know where e get his liquor; found asleep on a stoop in Kiving-cn-st.

e got his inquer; found asceep on a scoop in kivingcu-st.

James Tonney, No. 376 Eighth-st., drank and got
drunk at his brother's house. Paid his fine.

George Moffatt lives in Ninth-st., don't know the
number; got his beer and brandy in Thirteenth-st.

Susan McClolland, lives in the country; got ber
liquor in First-av.; don't say where.

Wm. Cochrane, No. 340 Twelfth-st.; don't know exacily where he got his liquor.

Michael Flanagan, No. 176 Avenue A; got his grog
in Twentieth or Twenty-first-st.

Ann Dalton, No. 28 Crosby-st.; can't tell where she
got the rum that made her boozy.

Mary Crawford, No. 26 Howard-st.; Ann Dalton
gave her the liquor.

Mary Crawford, No. 26 Howard-st.; Ann Daloz gave her the liquor.

Hugh Goty, No. 40 Scammel-st.; one glass of brandy certer of Gouverneur, near Cherry-st.

Elizabeth Wood, lives in Jackson st., don't know its number; got her liquor all round, don't know exactly where; was on a spree.

Peter Sweeney, No. 111 Ekkridge-st., obtained his grog in three or four places down town.

John Canfield, lives in Brooklyn, got most of his liquor there and then crossed to this City.

John Williams, lives in Jamaica, can't tell where be got his liquor.

get his liquer.

George Hoen, lives in Morrisania, can't tell where
he got his liquer. Paid his fine.

be got his liquor. Paid his fine. Charles-Romer, No. 16 Norfolk-st., got his liquor while on an excursion.

Peter Finley, No. 12 Hamilton-st., drank in Jefferson-st. Can't tell where he got his liquor.

James Nolen, Sixth-st., drank part of the liquor he got drunk on in a friend's house; drank more in

South-st.

Catharine Perkins, No. 92 Monroe-st., got her liquor at Mr. Hatfield's in Water-st.

— McQuade, No. 212 Monroe st., don't know where she got her liquor. Paid her fine.

DECISION BY THE RECORDER.

In the Court of Sessions vesterday morning Recorder Smith rendered the following decision in the case of the People, &c., ex rel. Martin vs. Dowd:

the Peeple, &c., ex rel. Martin vs. Dowd:

On the 10th day of July inst., Mary Martin made at affidavit before Police Justice Wood, in which she alleged that on the 8th day of July aforesaid intoxicating figuor, to wit, brandy, was sold to her by the decident, Thomas Dowd, in violation of the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, passed April 9, 1855," and that she paid for said liquor and drank the same on the premises of the defendant.

Upon this afficiavit Justice Wood issued a warrant for the defendant; the defendant was arrested, taken before the justice, and held to bail to answer the charge at the Special Sessions. On appearing in this Contine defendant waived his right of trial by jury, and isterposed a plea of not guilty. Upon the trial the defendant admitted that he sold brandy to the witness, Martin, at the time specified by her in her affidavit, but coupled the admission with the averment that the but coupled the admission with the averment that the

brandy sold was imported.

Notwithstanding the admission of the defende the witness, Martin, was sworn on behalf of the pools, and confirmed the facts as to the sale of the liquor by the defendant to the witness, as stated in the affiliard upon which the warrent was issued, and in reply to a question by the defendant's counsel, she stated that she did not know whether the brandy was imported liquor.

I regret that no counsel was present to represent the prosecution, upon a question of so much represent as the one involved in this case. It would have been gratifying to me to have had the question, on both sides, fally

resented and discussed.

Previous to the passage of the act above referred in. the power to grant licenses to sell figuor, &c., in the City of New York was vested in the Mayor and Common Council. The same act that conferred upon them the power to grant licenses, also imposed specific penaltics for the violation of the Excise Law—penalties that could be enforced by civil remedy, and also, fine and imprisonment to be enforced by a criminal projection as for a misdomeanor.

and imprisonment to be enforced by a criminal procention as for a misdomeanor.

The statutes of this State imposed penalties for
selling without such a license as was provided in the
then existing laws. The licenses then authorized are
expressly abolished by the 25th section of the act of
April 9, 1855. And no license can be granted except
the license mentioned in the second section of that act.

I know it has been contended that the penalties
under the statutes existing before the act of April are
still in force, and are not effected by the last men-

where the statutes existing before the act of April are still in force, and are not effected by the last mentioned act: that the penalty imposed there was for selling figuor without a license, and that now, when no beense can be obtained to sell, the old statute is still operative. I do not so understand the law. The penalty under the old statute was a specific penalty, imposed for selling without the specific license mentioned in that statuto.

The statute imposing the penalty is repealed by the 24th section of the act of April. The penalty expires with the law that created it, and we must seek in the new law, in the act of April, and that only, for the icense and for the penalty. The 2th section of that as is broad and sweeping in its terms: it repeals "all the "acts and parts of acts, and all charters and parts of acts, and all charters and parts of acts, and all charters and parts of the section of the s

e affected the act took effect should in any measure affected thereby.

There would have been no necessity for the last argraph of the 20th section if the Legislature incided that the old penalties for selling liquor without iccuse should remain operative. The question the before the Court is, has the defendant violated any of the provisious of the act of the 2th of April, and if so, what penalty has he incurred? The 1st section of the court reads as follows:

what penalty has he incurred? The last section of a retreads as follows:

"Introducting blows: (except as hereinafter provided) sail not be sold or kept for sale, or with intent to be sold by any parent for himself or any other person in any place whatevers nor shall it be given away, (except as a medicine by physician pursuing the practice of medicine as a business or for same pursuing the practice of medicine as a business or for same mental purposes) nor be kept with the lutent to be given away in any place whatever, except a dwelling house in which, or any part of which no tavem, store, grocery, slop, hoarding victualing house, or a room for gambling, dancing or other pile amusement, or recreation of any kind, is kept; nor sail a be kept or deposited in any place whatsoever, except in and ewelling house as above described, or in a church or place where the for sacramental purposes, or in a place where either the sail of the property of the place where either the sail of the place where the place where the place where the sail of the place where the p victualing house, or a room for gambling, dancing or other lic anneament, or recreation of any kind, is kept; nor shall be kept or deposited in any place whatsoever, except in ewerling bouse as above described, or in a charmon place workip for secramental purposes, or in a place where element, mechanical, or medical act requiring the septimons liquor is carried on as a regular branch of beatment of the secretary of the secretar

Had this section ended at the word "destination the question presented by the counsel for the defendant could not have arisen. But it is now contended by the counsel that although his client had sold lique.

without license, he has not violated any of the provisions of the act of April, or of any existing strate; that the latter clause of the first section in terms excepts imported liquors from the operation of the acti

## TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM English, French, German and American FARCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 340 Broodway.